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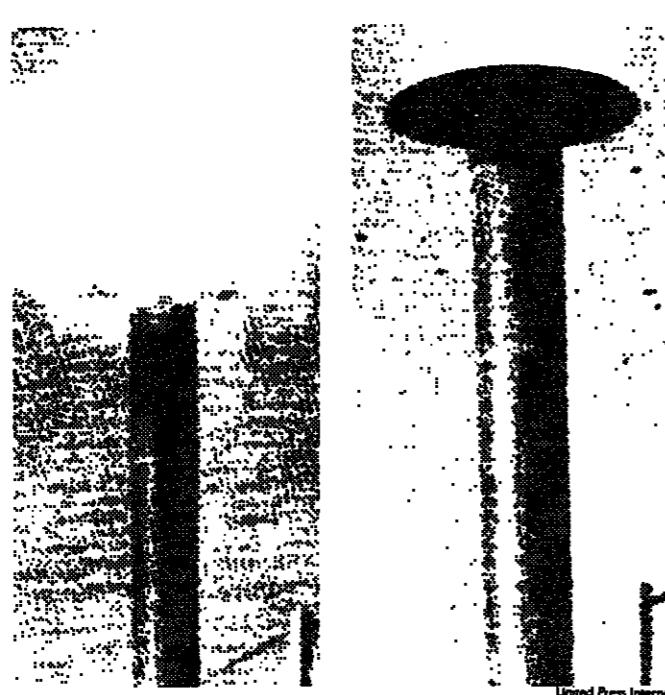
Established 1887

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, misty and cloudy. Tuesday, 14-19°C. Wednesday, 14-20°C. Thursday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Monday, 14-19°C. Tuesday, 14-21°C. NEW YORK: Monday, cloudy. Tuesday, 14-19°C. Wednesday, 14-21°C. NEW YORK: Monday, cloudy. Tuesday, 14-19°C. Wednesday, 14-21°C.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

No. 29,760

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Black smoke pours yesterday from chimney over Sistine Chapel in Rome, indicating that no pope had been elected. Then turns gray. In the third photo, pieces of burned ballots drop from chimney.

But Gray Smoke Confuses Watchers

Cardinals Fail to Elect a Pope

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Oct. 15 (NYT) — Black smoke billowed over the roof of majestic Sistine Chapel tonight, signaling to the world and to tens of thousands of believers massed in Saint Peter's Square that the members of the sacred College of Cardinals had failed to agree on a new pope.

The conclave will now go into its second day of voting tomorrow. Today, the 111 cardinal electors voted four times, twice in the morning and twice in the late afternoon. After the morning sessions, too, the inconclusive result was announced by black smoke. The ballots, notes, tally sheets and any other documents written by any of the electors during the voting are burned after each session in a stove inside the chapel where the voting takes place. Chemicals are added to make the smoke black as long as the vote is inconclusive. As soon as the new pope is elected — by a two-thirds majority plus one — the smoke is made to be white.

[Wire services reported that during both the morning and evening balloting that the first puffs of smoke were clearly black, then turned gray, causing some confusion. But Vatican Radio made it clear that the smoke was black, thus no pope had been elected.]

Not Seen Since Sept. 24

Algeria Leader Reported To Be Visiting Moscow

PARIS, Oct. 15 (IHT) — President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria has left for Moscow on a "working visit," the Algerian national news service said today.

The announcement, which failed to mention precisely when Mr. Boumedienne was to have left, followed European press reports that he had not been seen in public since Sept. 24 and that his absence may have been due to a military coup.

Iraq postponed a meeting of Arab foreign ministers scheduled for next Saturday, which Algeria was to have attended, because of events in Algeria, the authoritative Cairo daily al-Ahram reported.

Mr. Boumedienne failed to appear at national events that he ordinarily would not have missed, and he has not been available to receive VIP visitors from Arab and Communist countries.

Various Rumors

French press reports spoke of various rumors in Algiers that Mr. Boumedienne had taken ill on his return from an Arab summit meeting last month or was in seclusion, planning a routine political convention.

The conservative Paris newspaper L'Aurore, which opposes Mr. Boumedienne, claimed that he may have been the victim of a coup attempt. It said that he may have been wounded in the face — which would explain his seclusion — and imprisoned in the cellars of the presidential residence, where he had his predecessor, Ahmed Ben Bella, held after overthrowing him in 1965.

The paper claimed that the coup failed because the plotters failed to win help from Western support.

L'Aurore said that "the reason for the grave events [that] appear to have taken place was Boumedienne's drive to nationalize all privately owned land and small businesses."

Democratic Plan

Meanwhile, an exiled Algerian politician published a plan to impose a leftist democratic solution to the Algerian crisis.

Mohamed Boudiaf, a former Boumedienne lieutenant living in

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Austria	12 S.	Kenya	She. 7
Belgium	20 Br.	Lebanon	0.125
Denmark	3.50 D.K.	Liechtenstein	1.47
Egypt	2.2 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Dr.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	70 K.
France	3.00 F.	Norway	3 N.K.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	40 Pes.
Great Britain	18 Drs.	Sweden	2.75 S.Kr.
Iceland	1.8 Kr.	Turkey	1.705 Fr.
India	60 Ru.	U.S. Military (Ex-Air)	50.13
Iran	124.00	Yugoslavia	20 D.
Israel	400 Lira		

Energy, Tax-Cut Bills Pass In Final Congress Session

Two Dozen Top Items Are Voted

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP) — Congress passed the top priority energy and tax-cut bills and then nearly quit for the year today after the longest and busiest adjournment session in memory.

All last night and all day today the House of Representatives and Senate stayed in session as groggy members voted on the most important legislation of the session. After the House adjourned at 6:45 p.m. and the Senate at 7:17 p.m. members went off for three weeks of campaigning before many of them must stand for re-election.

Congress occasionally has worked through the night on the final day of a session, but usually it has been to wait for one or two big bills tied up in controversy and the two bodies would recess for long periods waiting.

The House did not recess during this marathon session as it took final action on about two dozen major bills and a long list of minor measures.

Passed in that final spasm were bills extending aid to education, public service jobs, highway-transit aid, airline deregulation, bank reform, housing aid, veterans pensions, college aid to middle income families, increased veterans pensions as well as the \$19 billion tax cut and the omnibus energy bill.

Left behind to die were bills to create a department of education, hold down hospital costs, give tuition tax credits, decide the use of Alaska lands, and set up a sugar price support program.

There were these major actions:

• The Senate approved 72-3 a compromise measure cutting taxes for individuals and businesses by \$18.7 billion. The House approved

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Terrorists Slay 20th Civil Guard In Bilbao Attack

MADRID, Oct. 15 (AP) — A paramilitary civil guard was killed in Bilbao, making the 20th police victim in the Basque country so far this year, as Premier Adolfo Suarez said in a newspaper interview today, that he will not impose a state of emergency in that area in northern Spain.

The civil guard was riddled with submachine-gun bullets fired from a car as he was on duty in the port of Lequeitio last night. His assassination came only one day after six terrorists with submachine guns ambushed a police patrol on the outskirts of Bilbao, killing two policemen and seriously wounding a third.

The terrorists were believed to be commandos of the Basque separatist organization ETA, seeking independence of Spain's Basque provinces.

The police also reported defusing today a bomb of five plastic explosives planted in a power station in the San Sebastian town of Zumaya.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Cambodia Invites Westerners For Visit to Counter Criticisms

By Elizabeth Becker

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 15 (WP) — The Cambodian government, which has been accused of killing hundreds of thousands of its people, yesterday offered to open its borders to Western observers to counter charges of human rights violations.

The offer was made by Cambodian Foreign Minister Ieng Sary. He said that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has been invited to the Vietnamese front. Yesterday, Mr. Sary said the Vietnamese started the war.

"We are inviting you journalists to our country not to mobilize opinion against Vietnam," he said. "We want you to see for yourself whether there are human-rights violations."

Documents submitted to a UN subcommittee by the Human Rights Commission, the United States, Britain and Canada have accused Cambodia of violating almost every article of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted in 1948.

Estimates of the number of Cambodians who have died because of starvation, overwork and executions range from hundreds of thousands to more than three million and are based on refugee accounts.

The Vietnamese have accused Cambodia of fomenting their monthlong border war and have invited Western journalists to the Vietnamese front. Yesterday, Mr. Sary said the Vietnamese started the war.

"We are inviting you journalists to our country not to mobilize opinion against Vietnam," he said. "We want you to see for yourself whether there are human-rights violations."

Mr. Sary also admitted that there had been problems in 1975 and 1976 but said these had been solved. The main problem facing Cambodia, he contended, was the threat of Vietnamese intervention.

Yet Mr. Sary promised in a speech Thursday to the General Assembly that Cambodia "will sign a treaty of friendship with Vietnam" whether in Phnom Penh, or in Hanoi, or elsewhere. If Vietnam shows that it really wants to have relations of friendship with Kampuchea.

Tax Change for Americans Overseas

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (IHT) — A complete revision of the taxation of Americans abroad, replacing the current income exclusion with a series of special deductions, was passed by Congress today and sent to the White House.

The measure, worked out late last night by congressional conferees, was passed by voice vote in both the House and the Senate. It is almost certain to be signed by President Carter.

The bill, which would involve a revenue loss to the Treasury of an estimated \$381 million, would also defer the foreign income provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act for income earned in 1977.

For income earned in 1978, overseas taxpayers would be able to choose whether to be taxed under the new law or the pre-1976 status (allowing an income exclusion of \$20,000, or \$25,000 for Americans working overseas more than three years). Income earned in 1979 and thereafter would be taxed under the new law. Taxpayers have until Nov. 15 to get their 1977 returns to the Internal Revenue Service.

Exclusion Dropped

To reach their compromise, the conferees dropped the House-passed income exclusion for Americans abroad not resident in Western Europe and Canada. However, in working out the special deductions, the legislators, although making some changes, generally followed the language of the House bill.

Because of the last-minute nature of the bill, the exact wording was not yet available, making it impossible to determine the effects of each provision. It is likely that the final draft will not be available until sometime later this week.

In general, the compromise provisions include:

• **Housing:** A deduction for reasonable housing costs in excess of one-sixth of base salary (representing typical U.S. housing costs). (Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

Measure Required 18 Months

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP) — President Carter's energy bill was finally approved this morning by an adjournment-minded Congress after a mini-filibuster against energy tax credits was abandoned in the Senate.

The compromise legislation, on which Mr. Carter had staked his own and U.S. prestige, was approved 60-17 in the Senate and 231-168 in the House of Representatives. It now goes to the White House for signature into law.

Nothing has been easy about the energy bill. It has taken 18 months and major parts had to be jettisoned along the way and others rescinded by one-vote margins.

After the congressional action the president said in a statement: "We have declared to ourselves and the world our intent to control use of energy, and thereby to control our own destiny as a nation."

House Vote Delayed

The House on Friday, by a vote of 207-206, had made passage of the natural gas compromise and other nontax parts of the omnibus bill a virtual certainty by agreeing to vote on them as a package rather than expose the controversial natural gas bill to the hazards of a separate vote. But the House had delayed a final vote, waiting for the Senate to act on the energy tax bill so that could be included in the package.

The energy tax bill, which includes only one mild tax on the sale of gas guzzling cars and \$1 billion a year in tax credits, ran into opposition from a handful of senators opposed to the tax credits. The Senate voted 71 to 13 yesterday morning that each senator could speak no more than one hour on the bill. But they could add to the time consumed by forcing 15-minute "roll-call" votes on procedural matters.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., vowed to keep the Senate here until it passed the energy bill, even though it contains virtually none of the taxes Mr. Carter wanted to save oil and reduce reliance on imports. It was finally brought to a vote this morning.

Tax Proposals Killed

In any other year the final version of the energy bill would have been considered a major achievement. But since Mr. Carter asked for so much Congress was not ready to accept, the emphasis has been on what was killed.

Mr. Carter hoped to save 4.5 million barrels of oil a day by 1985 through a series of taxes, incentive and regulatory authority to reduce reliance on oil imports, which now constitute about 40 percent of U.S. consumption.

But two-thirds of the saving was to come from two big taxes on the price of oil. They were killed. Congress also rejected his standby tax on gasoline that could have risen 50 cents a gallon, refused to order electric utilities to change rate structures to save energy, and voted phased deregulation of natural gas instead of Mr. Carter's request to continue price controls at high levels. Sponsors of the bill estimated it would save about half of Mr. Carter's goal.

Major provisions of the final bill are:

• **Natural Gas:** A compromise (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Sarkis, 6 Arabs Meet on Lebanon Plan

BEIT EDDEINE, Lebanon, Oct. 15 (UPI) — Ministers from Lebanon and six other Arab states met today to devise a political and military and financial blueprint for peace in Lebanon.

President Elias Sarkis opened the conference of foreign ministers and special envoys from Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar — nations that contribute either troops or money to the Syrian-dominated 30,000-man Arab League force in Lebanon.

Mr. Sarkis hopes with his plan to reconcile the bitter divisions among Christians, Moslems, Palestinians and Syrian troops.

In Beirut, there was continued sniping between Syrian troops and Christian forces, but the eight-day truce generally continued to hold.

The renewed fighting between Christian militiamen and the Syrian troops, more intense than that of the 1975-1976 civil war, killed at least 500 persons, wounded 3,000, destroyed 35,000 homes and left half a million persons homeless. The Red Cross has estimated.

Each side has accused the other of violating the current truce and

the terrorists were believed to be commandos of the Basque separatist organization ETA, seeking independence of Spain's Basque provinces.

The police also reported defusing today a bomb of five plastic explosives planted in a power station in the San Sebastian town of Zumaya.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Mark Revalued By 4 Percent

Mark Revalued

By 4 Percent

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 15 (UPI) — Finance ministers from West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and Norway today decided to revalue the West German mark within their special joint monetary float agreement, a government spokesman announced.

The six ministers decided to revalue the mark by 4 percent against the Danish and Norwegian crowns and by 2 percent against the Dutch guilder and the Belgian and Luxembourg francs.

The six currencies have been linked to each other within a fluctuation margin limited to 4.5 percent inside the "snake."



Prince Sihanouk, right, sits with Cambodian Premier Pol Pot in photo taken in September.

Sihanouk's Lifestyle Said Less Opulent

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 15 (UPI) — Cambodian Foreign Minister Ieng Sary has said that Prince Norodom Sihanouk has had to cut

5 Western Envoys Meet on Strategy

Namibia Showdown Talks Begin Today

By John F. Burns

PRETORIA, South Africa, Oct. 15 (NYT) — Senior officials of five Western nations made final preparations today for showdown talks with South Africa that could determine whether South-West Africa (Namibia) gains internationally recognized independence or remains indefinitely under South African tutelage.

Led by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, the Western negotiators gathered for a brief strategy session in preparation for two days of talks beginning tomorrow. The Western team will meet with a South African delegation led by Prime Minister Pieter Botha.

Earlier in the day, three members of the Western delegation — For-

ign Secretary David Owen of Britain, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany and Donald Jamieson, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs — arrived in the South Africa capital from a day of talks in Windhoek, territorial capital of South-West Africa.

They joined Mr. Vance and Olivier Stirn, French undersecretary for overseas territories, who arrived in Pretoria last night. Together, the five officials comprise the most powerful diplomatic group ever to visit South Africa, reflecting the importance the Western nations attach to the South-West Africa dispute.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen have emphasized that they will not be using the threat of sanctions in the talks, which marks the first occasion in which Mr. Botha, elected prime minister two weeks ago, will head the South African delegation in international negotiations. However, the Western officials have made it clear that South Africa cannot rely on Western vetoes if a sanctions resolution comes to a vote at the United Nations.

For South Africa, the cost of deadlock in the talks could be Western agreement to impose limited sanctions — an oil boycott, for example — that would be lifted only if Pretoria agreed to UN involvement in South-West Africa's transition to black majority rule. South African experts estimate that the country has oil reserves sufficient for two or three years in the event of a boycott.

Privately, South African officials fear that sanctions, once imposed, would remain in force until the country alters its domestic racial policies, as well as ceding South-West Africa. But Mr. Botha and other senior ministers have declared that South Africa would rather submit to sanctions than surrender to international pressures on issues affecting the country's security.

Land Mine Kills 16

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Oct. 15 (Reuters) — Sixteen persons were killed today when the truck in which they were traveling detonated a guerrilla land mine, the chief minister of the Ovambo region of South-West Africa said.

The Rev. Cornelius Ndjaba said that the explosion occurred at Nkongo, in the north of the territory.

Associated Press
Valdik Enger, left, and Rudolf Chernyayev leave the Newark Courthouse in Newark, N.J., Friday after their conviction.

2 Russians Plan to Appeal U.S. Spying Conviction

NEWARK, N.J., Oct. 15 (NYT)

— Attorneys for two Soviet citizens said yesterday that they would appeal the conviction of the two men on espionage charges.

The two, both employees of the United Nations, were found guilty here Friday night of three charges of espionage by a federal court jury that deliberated from about noon until 8:30 p.m. The convictions were the first of a Soviet citizen for espionage in the United States since 1964.

A Soviet consul-designate in New York City, Yevgeni Anupov, who sat through the trial as an observer, repeatedly asserted that the two defendants had been framed by the FBI. "As we have said all along, they are not guilty," Mr. Anupov said.

The defendants, Valdik Enger, 39, and Rudolf Chernyayev, 43, were allowed to remain free on bond through the weekend. They are in the custody of the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Anatoli Dobrynin.

Federal District Judge Frederick Lacey, who said Friday that the guilt of the defendants had been manifest, said he would decide tomorrow whether to allow the men to remain free pending sentencing on Oct. 30. Two of the charges against the UN employees call for 10-year prison sentences and a third for life imprisonment.

Enger and Chernyayev were held in jail for 37 days after they were arrested on May 20 in a New Jersey shopping center in the company of a Soviet diplomat, Vladimir Zinaykin, who had been the third secretary of the Soviet mission to the United Nations. Mr. Zinaykin was not tried because of his diplomatic status and he has since left the country.

In June of this year, Soviet authorities began urging the release of the other two men in Mr. Dobrynin's custody and, after intervention by President Carter, this was done.

The interest of the president and the State Department in the trial has given rise to reports that a deal is being made between the United States and the Soviet Union to trade Enger and Chernyayev for the release of a major dissident or for one or more Soviet prisoners of interest to U.S. intelligence agents.

Although U.S. counterintelligence officials considered the spying uncovered to be an important one, both the arrest and the trial of the two UN employees were played down by the U.S. and Soviet governments. The trial came while sensitive negotiations were under way over disarmament treaties, and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is scheduled for more talks on this subject in Moscow this week.

During the trial, the teams of defense attorneys, headed by Matthew Boyland of Newark and Donald Ruby of New York City, were hampered by restrictions placed on them by representatives of the Soviet government, which paid the cost of the defense.

A defense of entrapment might have gotten the men free, one of the attorneys said. But this would have required Enger and Chernyayev to admit that they had been spying and the official Soviet position was that the spying did not occur.

Jaguar Crashes in Chad

NDJAMENA, Chad, Oct. 15 (AP) — A French Jaguar warplane crashed yesterday as it came in to land near Ndjamena, capital of this northwest African country where the French Air Force is helping put down a guerrilla insurrection, military sources said. The pilot was killed, the sources said.

WEATHER

C	F	C	F
ALGARVE	24 76	mid	5 41
AMSTERDAM	18 44	mid	4 39
ANKARA	21 70	fair	19 46
ATHENS	23 73	fair	51 41
BERLIN	27 60	fair	42 52
BELGRADE	22 45	fair	18 44
BERLIN	18 64	fair	13 55
BRUSSELS	20 68	fair	22 72
BUDAPEST	21 70	fair	19 70
CASABLANCA	13 55	mid	15 59
COPENHAGEN	23 73	fair	22 73
COSTA DEL SOL	17 63	fair	50 59
DUBLIN	24 55	mid	12 54
EDINBURGH	12 54	mid	30 65
FLORENCE	5 41	overcast	22 81
FRANKFURT	20 48	fair	17 53
GENEVA	24 52	fair	18 51
HELSINKI	17 43	rain	21 70
ISTANBUL	20 68	cloudy	21 70
LAS PALMAS	19 66	cloudy	no no
LISBON	22 73	fair	13 55
LONDON	27 81	fair	11 51
LOS ANGELES	19 66	mid	mid

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1
GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

The Gulf's oil riches are now legendary. They are fuelling an economic expansion unprecedented in history. But the search for further oil continues, creating opportunities in itself, and aiming to create even further opportunities for the people of the Gulf and the people who do business with the Gulf. It is this new world of opportunities that Gulf Air serves, with a fleet of specially luxurious Lockheed TriStars and advanced Boeing 737-200's to and through the Gulf flying to a most convenient schedule. Gulf Air. Part of a new world so that you too can be a part of it.



Abu Dhabi Amman Amsterdam Bahrain Beirut Bombay Cairo Dhahran Doha Dubai Karachi Kuwait Lamaca London Muscat Paris Ras Al Khaimah Sablah Sharjah Shraze
For reservations, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service office in Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Paris and Stockholm.

MUNCHEN HILTON
Overlooking the lovely 'Englischer Garten', the München Hilton offers the business traveller peace, quiet and supreme comfort. Yet it is only a short distance from the town centre and Schwabing. Indoor pool, health club, sauna and rooftop supper club are just a few features of this beautiful and luxurious hotel.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON HILTON
Standing in five landscaped acres on the bank of the River Avon, this luxurious hotel brings Hilton comfort to Shakespeare country. The Hilton is also centrally located for the commercial cities of the Midlands.

To Answer Questions on Camp David Accords

U.S. Sends Aide to Meet With Hussein

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP) — Assistant Secretary of State Harry Saunders left for Jordan today to present the answers of the United States to questions posed by King Hussein on the Camp David accords.

The State Department said that President Carter had approved the answers but it did not say what they were or when they might be disclosed. "What happens to them afterward remains to be decided," said department official George Sherman.

Mr. Saunders will meet with King Hussein in Amman to explain the answers and deal with any questions that the king might have, Mr. Sherman said.

King Hussein disclosed the questions — more than two dozen of them — on Oct. 1 on a U.S. news program after sending them to American officials in Washington.

Mostly the questions either sought further elaboration on elements of the Camp David accords or brought up issues not mentioned in the final documents signed by Egypt, Israel and the United States. Some of the questions touched, for example, on Jerusalem, Syria's Golan Heights, which are occupied by Israel, and Palestinian self-determination.

Last Tuesday, Mr. Carter said he had seen King Hussein reading his questions on the TV program but had not yet responded to them.

"They are in the process of being assessed by the State Department," Mr. Carter said. He added that he had not yet received the questions "personally. But I know basically what is in them."

"We have been trying to induce the Jordanians, and to some lesser degree the Palestinians who live on the West Bank-Gaza Strip area, to participate in the talks," among Egypt, Israel and the United States that began here Thursday.

Those talks continued yesterday and today on an informal basis here, Mr. Sherman said. He said that agreement has been reached on a number of the articles in the last few days.

Energy Bill Is Approved

(Continued from Page 1)

worked out after nearly a year of negotiations between House and Senate would end price controls on gas in 1985, but controls could be reimposed for one 18-month period if the president or Congress decided prices had risen too far.

The ceiling on the wellhead price of gas, which is about one-third the home-delivered price, is now \$1.50 per thousand cubic feet. It would rise to about \$2 immediately and then annually by the rate of inflation plus about 4 percent.

Coal Conversion — The bill requires that as a general proposition new utility and industrial plants be built to use some fuel other than oil or gas, and that existing utilities convert from gas to some other fuel by 1990, and it empowers the government to order conversion of big existing industrial plants on a case-by-case basis.

Utility Rates — The bill directs state regulatory agencies to consider energy-saving procedures, such as ordering utilities to offer lower rates for off-peak energy consumption when setting rate structures. It also authorizes the government to order interconnection of electric power systems to avert shortages.

General Conservation — The bill authorizes \$900 million over three years to insulate schools and hospitals and up to \$800 million in grants to help poor families insulate their homes, orders the setting of energy efficiency standards for major home appliances and doubles existing penalties on automakers whose fleet averages violate mileage standards.

Gasoline — The only tax left in the bill is a mild levy on the sale of gas-guzzling cars. It would start with 1980 models next year when a car getting less than 15 miles a gallon would be taxed \$200. The tax would increase each year until 1986 when it would become permanent and the highest tax on a car getting less than 12.5 miles a gallon would be \$3,800.

Abortion — The bill is a mild levy on the sale of gas-guzzling cars. It would start with 1980 models next year when a car getting less than 15 miles a gallon would be taxed \$200. The tax would increase each year until 1986 when it would become permanent and the highest tax on a car getting less than 12.5 miles a gallon would be \$3,800.

Health, Education and Welfare — The bill is a mild levy on the sale of gas-guzzling cars. It would start with 1980 models next year when a car getting less than 15 miles a gallon would be taxed \$200. The tax would increase each year until 1986 when it would become permanent and the highest tax on a car getting less than 12.5 miles a gallon would be \$3,800.

Employment — The Humphrey-Hawkins full-employment bill had been expected to sail through Congress as a monument to the late Sen. Hubert Humphrey but after it passed the House in March it bogged down in the Senate. The weakened version of the House sent Mr. Carter today sets national goals of 4 percent unemployment and 3 percent inflation in five years.

Transportation — The Humphrey-Hawkins full-employment bill had been expected to sail through Congress as a monument to the late Sen. Hubert Humphrey but after it passed the House in March it bogged down in the Senate. The weakened version of the House sent Mr. Carter today sets national goals of 4 percent unemployment and 3 percent inflation in five years.

Energy Conservation — The bill is a mild levy on the sale of gas-guzzling cars. It would start with 1980 models next year when a car getting less than 15 miles a gallon would be taxed \$200. The tax would increase each year until 1986 when it would become permanent and the highest tax on a car getting less than 12.5 miles a gallon would be \$3,800.

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the agreed-upon or disputed articles are.

Mr. Sherman characterized the work being done by the negotiators as within the Camp David framework. Progress continues, but a breakthrough is needed to achieve total agreement.

Participating in the informal talks were Foreign Ministers Boutros Ghali of Egypt and Moshe Dayan of Israel. They also met with Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali. They discussed details of withdrawal of Israeli military forces from the Sinai and arrangements to secure the area from attack. Meanwhile, legal advisers to all three delegations worked on treaty language.

More informal talks are to be held tomorrow.

Congress Votes Tax Bill In Rush to Adjournment

(Continued from Page 1)

the bill 337 to 38 later today and to the White House.

The legislation would cut taxes for 65 million couples and individuals next year, reduce capital gains taxes and offer a new break to taxpayers over 55 who sell their homes.

The bill would cut taxes for individuals by a total of \$12.7 billion by increasing the present \$750 personal exemption to \$1,000, cutting tax rates across the board and raising the standard deductions to \$2,300 for single taxpayers and \$4,400 for couples.

Dropped in conference was a provision permitting a tax credit of up to \$250 for college tuition and another that would have provided a one-time tax cut of \$164.5 billion in 1980 through 1983 if Congress held down the growth of federal spending.

Persons over 55 who sell their homes and do not buy another costing as much or more would be allowed a one-time tax-free profit of up to \$100,000 provided they live in the home for three of the last five years.

For years the highway builders' lobby managed to prevent mass transit from getting its hands into the till of the highway trust fund. But today, the House sent Mr. Carter a \$51 billion highway-transit authorization bill which Congress held down the growth of federal spending.

The bill cuts capital gains taxes — those on sales of stocks, real estate or other assets held a year or longer — from the present maximum of 49.1 percent to 28 percent. This would be done by raising the present 50-percent exemption on capital gains to 60 percent, with the remaining 40 percent taxed at the same rate applied to the taxpayer's regular income. After a \$20,000 exclusion, the other 60 percent of capital gains would be subject to a new graduated "alternative minimum tax" of up to 25 percent, which would be paid only if it exceeds the taxpayer's regular income tax.

The Humphrey-Hawkins full-employment bill had been expected to sail through Congress as a monument to the late Sen. Hubert Humphrey but after it passed the House in March it bogged down in the Senate. The House sent Mr. Carter a bill aimed at increasing overseas sales of U.S. agricultural products by authorizing new promotion and credit programs.

House Reprimands 3 Members in Korean Scandal

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (NYT) — In a session described by one representative as a "traumatic and painful experience," the House voted Friday night to reprimand three of its members for their roles in the South Korean influence buying scandal.

The three, all of them California Democrats, are John McFall, a former House majority whip, Charles Wilson and Edward Roybal.

The House action grew out of a months-long investigation by the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct into what has become known as Koreagate — the attempts by South Korean businessman Tongsu Park to buy influence for himself and for his country by lavishing money on certain members of Congress.

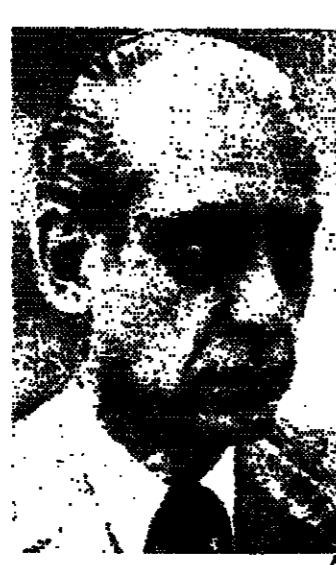
Rep. McFall, 60, who has served in the House for 22 years, was accused of accepting a \$3,000 cash contribution from Mr. Park in 1974 and failing to report it as a campaign contribution, as required by law.

Mr. Wilson, 61, a House member for 16 years, was accused of accepting a \$1,000 cash wedding present from Mr. Park in 1975 at the time the congressman married a South Korean woman. Mr. Wilson initially failed to list the contribution on his committee questionnaire that asked all members of the House if they had received anything of value from Mr. Park, but he later told the committee of the present.

Penalty Reduced

Mr. Roybal, 62, who is of Hispanic descent, is also completing 16 years in the House. He was accused of receiving a \$1,000 cash campaign contribution from Mr. Park, of converting the money to his own use, and of lying to the committee when he testified under oath that he had received nothing of value from Mr. Park.

Because the charges against Mr. Roybal were more serious than those against his two colleagues,



Edward Roybal



Charles Wilson



John McFall

the committee recommended that he be censured — a harsher penalty than reprimand.

But the House, bowing to arguments that the stiffer penalty would be interpreted by the Hispanic community as singling out one of

its own for "cruel and inhuman punishment," voted to reprimand rather than censure Mr. Roybal. The vote to lessen the penalty was 219 to 170.

The last House member to be censured was the late Thomas

Blanton, D-Texas, who was reburied in 1921 for introducing an obscene resolution.

Neither censure nor reprimand result in any loss of voting privileges or participation in House affairs.

By Republican Campaign Staff

Two Hired, Fired to Probe Gov. Brown

By Richard Bergholz

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 15 — Last Monday, the campaign staff of Evelle Younger, the California attorney general and the Republican nominee for governor, hired two men for \$2,500 to investigate public information on Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. and his family.

Friday night, the investigators were fired after their project became publicly known.

The head of the Younger campaign is Kenneth Rietz, who worked on the campaign of former President Richard M. Nixon in 1972 as the head of the Youth For Nixon operations.

Two years ago, Mr. Rietz acknowledged that in 1972 he helped put a spy in Democrat Edmund Muskie's headquarters. But in reference to the men hired to investigate Gov. Brown, he said that "this is something I didn't know about." Mr. Younger echoed him: "I don't know anything about it."

'Plumber-Style' Operation

Gray Davis, Gov. Brown's campaign manager, described the hiring of the investigators as a "plumber-style" operation — a reference to political dirty tricks of the Nixon campaign staff.

The assembly speaker, Leo McCarthy, charged Friday that Mr. Younger was using his civil service staff in the California Department

of Justice to seek information that he could use against Gov. Brown in the gubernatorial campaign.

Under questioning by reporters, Mr. Younger conceded that his agents had talked to Mr. McCarthy about the bill, but he would not reveal the subject of any investigation.

They were paid \$2,500 in advance and told to research all public information available on Gov. Brown, Mr. Lytton said.

They were to work from all public records — newspaper clippings, public records, campaign expense reports, corporate filings, things like that," he said.

Nothing Personal

He also denied vehemently that the department's investigation, followed by his campaign staff's search, indicated that he was looking for material on Gov. Brown's personal life.

"I didn't send these two private investigators anywhere," he said. "I didn't know these guys."

Mr. Rietz' past record in the 1972 Nixon campaign was known to Mr. Younger and his advisers when Mr. Rietz was hired. Because of his background with Mr. Nixon, Mr. Rietz said, "I have kept everybody in the campaign from doing anything that could be construed as improper conduct."

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Waterways:
Tax Passed
By HouseReverses a Policy
Instituted in 1787

By T. R. Reid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP) — The waterway toll bill has finally become a waterway toll act after a political squabble over bingo games raised last-minute doubts about its fate.

After some hasty negotiating resolved the bingo problem, the House voted 287-to-123 on Friday to enact the bill, which would impose a federal tax on barge lines hauling freight on inland waterways that are built or maintained with federal funds.

The House bill is identical to the one that the Senate approved last Tuesday.

Old Policy Reversed

The principle contained in the new act — that shippers must pay for use of federally maintained waterways — reverses a policy instituted by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, which declared that inland waterways should be "forever free . . . without any tax, impost, or duty therefor."

The new legislation will impose a federal tax on diesel fuel burned by the barges, with receipts to accumulate in a trust fund for waterway construction. The tax will be phased in starting in 1980, reaching a maximum of 10 cents a gallon by 1985. At the peak rate, it will recover about \$100 million annually, less than 20 percent of the government's estimated expenditures for waterway construction and maintenance.

At the same time, the Younger campaign staff was trying to get information that could be used against Gov. Brown. But Mr. Younger said that the staffers did not get any "briefing" or any information from the agents conducting the LNG probe.

There were reports that the investigators had solicited information from agents of the California Department of Justice, who, Mr. Younger has confirmed, been asking questions about a state liquefied natural gas (LNG) siting bill.

Advantage Suspected

Mr. Younger's campaign staff is known to suspect that the bill worked to the advantage of the governor's father, former Gov. Edmund Brown, an attorney who has represented Indonesian LNG interests.

The assembly speaker, Leo McCarthy, charged Friday that Mr. Younger was using his civil service staff in the California Department

of Justice to seek information that he could use against Gov. Brown in the gubernatorial campaign.

Under questioning by reporters, Mr. Younger conceded that his agents had talked to Mr. McCarthy about the bill, but he would not reveal the subject of any investigation.

As a result, the bingo bill that emerged from the Senate contained the waterway compromise but not the bingo tax exemption.

This outraged some Democratic House members from Michigan, where the state party has used bingo games to raise campaign funds.

After last-minute lobbying pressure, they agreed to let the waterway bill move on to enactment without mentioning bingo taxes.

Maryland Warehouse Conditions Criticized

GSA Storage Trashes U.S. Furniture

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP)

— Tons of unused metal office furniture bought by the General Services Administration for federal agencies lies crushed, damaged, run over, rained upon, and forgotten in a huge warehouse east of Baltimore.

The warehouse, GSA's Supply Distribution Facility at Middle River, Md., is where GSA stores

turned from an agency" because it was defective, said William Smith, in charge of quality control in GSA warehouses, as he pointed to where furniture in burst cartons had been dumped.

Referring to furniture damaged by water leaks, W.J. McCray, manager of the warehouse, said, "The roof has been leaking for all the six years since I've been here. We've complained, and GSA says it doesn't have the money." He said a contract recently was awarded to repair the roof.

Mr. Smith said he has also complained that the warehouse stacks furniture many layers high even though the products can withstand the weight of only one layer. "The depot stacks it as it wants to," he said.

Since GSA has agreed with Art Metal to accept its merchandise without inspecting it, Mr. Smith said his role is limited to examining products only when GSA asks him to do so.

In the past year, he said, Art Metal has sent special crews to repair 225 clothing wardrobes that came without pins in the door hinges, with missing shelves and defective paint jobs. He said the firm also repaired 500 file cabinets with broken locks and 360 cabinets with drawers that did not work.

A section of the warehouse is devoted to furniture damaged by water leaks from the roof of the warehouse or concussions when fork-lift trucks hitting bumps in the warehouse floor drop the furniture. Conditions at the Middle River warehouse were called to the attention of GSA Administrator Jay Solomon by Walter Kallaur, whom Mr. Solomon recently named to head GSA's regional office in Washington. Mr. Solomon sent two aides, Robert Rogers and Peter Lee, to look at the facility, and they reported that it was a small scandal.

"This is damaged furniture that was hit by a fork-lift truck or re-

paired by a forklift truck or re-

placed by a for

Many Governments Alarmed by Trend

'Guru' Religions on Rise in W. Europe

By David Minthorn

BONN, Oct. 15 (AP) - The Moon sect, Children of God, Hare Krishna, Scientology. The "guru" cults that beguiled young Americans in the early 1970s have spread to Western Europe, and several governments are alarmed.

These fringe religions are flourishing in West Germany, France, Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark and Italy, a survey by the Associated Press showed.

Authorities in some of these countries have been disturbed by reports linking several sects to allegations about "brain-wash" conversions, sexual abuse, fraud, visa violations and suicides.

Ten Hare Krishna monks were heavily fined in Frankfurt last April for begging \$1.2 million under false pretenses. They claimed that the money was intended for starving children in India, while it actually went to the sect's castle commune.

The Bonn government became so concerned about crime reports involving the cults that it launched a campaign last summer to warn young Germans against becoming involved. It estimated that 150,000 persons, most in the 14-to-28 age group, have joined about a dozen sects.

"Pursuit of Power"

"The common aim of these sects in West Germany is the pursuit of power and money . . . The leaders secretly believe the ideals they proclaim," said the Ministry of Youth, Family and Health, which is leading the anti-cult drive.

Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church, the Society of Transcendental Meditation, Hare Krishna monks, the Divine Light Mission of Maharaj Ji, Mose David Berg's Children of God and Ron Hubbard's Church of Scientology are named in the warnings.

German parents' groups, working with Protestant and Roman Catholic churchmen, have cited the same cults in a collection of 34 case histories describing the psychological effects of membership.

"You get the impression the followers are bewitched, dazed and intoxicated," said the mother of a cult member.

"All these groups share fixation on an authoritarian, patriarchal leader, total obedience, strictly regimented community life and uncompromising rejection of the old society," the ministry said.

The sects have been able to grow in Western Europe — and the United States — because they enjoy constitutional privileges of faith and freedom of conscience.

"Unless there is some evidence of criminal activity, there is very little the government can do," said a Home Office spokesman in summ-

ing up Britain's policy on cults and fringe religions.

While many of the sects have caused local scares in Britain, only Scientology is officially regarded as a menace. A Home Office investigation in 1968 concluded that the sect was socially harmful, and foreign Scientologists were effectively barred from living in Britain, where their organization has its headquarters at a manor in Sussex.

Labourite member of Parliament Paul Rose, chairman of a parents' group trying to woo back youngsters from cults, appealed to the House of Commons in 1975 to clamp down on the Moonies, although no results were announced.

Shirley Summerskill, undersecretary of state at the Home Office, replied:

"We may as individuals take the view that the doctrines advanced by Mr. Moon are lunatic. We may be particularly suspicious of the motives of people who, while claiming to benefit humanity, have substantially enriched themselves. But these are matters of opinion, and surely it is one of the principles of a free society that people may propagate ideas which the majority of us do not share and do not believe."

Rev. Moon is currently in Britain resisting efforts to move him out. There are believed to be 3,000 of his followers in England, living on farms and in communes.

Elizabethan Estate

Transcendental meditation followers of Maharishi Mahesh Yogi are said to number 30,000 in Britain and are growing at a rate of 10,000 a year. This sect's country estate is Roydon Hall, an Elizabethan mansion in Kent.

The Hare Krishna movement has a mansion, bought for them by former Beatle George Harrison, in Herefordshire. The Divine Light Mission claims more than 6,000 followers in Britain.

The French Interior Ministry said it has not taken any action against the sect for its alleged involvement in prostitution because "we can't really distinguish whether it is a personal wish or an activity sanctioned by their church."

The suicide of Lynette Phillips, 24, of Australia, by self-immolation earlier this month in Geneva apparently to protest social injustices was tied to the cults. Her father said she had joined the small Indian sect, Ananda Marga, four years ago.

Police said a West German couple from the same cult burned themselves to death last Feb. 8 in West Berlin in a similar protest.

Mr. Hubbard, the U.S. founder

of China's Vice Premier Begins Paris Visit

PARIS, Oct. 15 (AP) — Chinese Vice Premier Fang Yi arrived yesterday for a one-week visit amid reports that France and China will soon sign a long-term trade agreement involving 50 billion francs (\$11.75 billion).

Arriving from Cologne, where he signed a technological agreement, Mr. Fang was greeted at the airport by Premier Raymond Barre, who said that he expected the visit to expand cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

of Scientology, was convicted of fraud earlier this year by a French court and is appealing the verdict. He claims one million followers in France.

Membership figures of other cults in France are more modest. Rev. Moon claims 400, Children of God 300 and Krishna 2,000 to 3,000.

Two years ago in France, after reports on the grueling initiation rites of the Moonies, parents banded together to form a league to protect their children from the sect. Newspapers printed instructions on how to "deprogram" children, and the government began an investigation of the Moonies, although no results were announced.

The Paris newspaper Le Monde published an interview last month with a 16-year-old girl who said she had prostituted herself in Corsica to lure men into the Children of God.

To Serve Seer

"Our father, Mose David, has ordained that sexual desire may also be served for the sake of spreading the word," said Lilith, formerly Marie-Germain, who ran away from her parents home in Paris to join the sect.

Of the men she has slept with, she said, "I don't feel anything special. I think of other things. And when it's finished I tell them about our faith."

The Interior Ministry said it has not overtly worried about the cults because their followers probably number only a few hundred and are basically in such urban centers as Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

However, there have been reports that the Moonies are a problem in Amsterdam, where they try to recruit students and other youths for their anti-Communist lectures.

Denmark is unofficially estimated to have at least 10,000 young cult members, ranging from Hare Krishna to Satanists. For the past few years, Lutheran church spokesmen and several newspapers have been campaigning against the activities of Scientology recruiters but there has been no government action.

On Saturday, the police were



Associated Press
The Esso York works to unload Christos Bitas of its cargo of 10.3 million gallons of crude oil.

Oil Pumped from Stricken Greek Tanker in Irish Sea

MILFORD HAVEN, Wales, Oct. 15 (AP) — The stricken Greek tanker Christos Bitas wallowed in the sea between the Irish and Welsh coasts today as pumping operations vital to her survival proceeded cautiously.

An estimated one million gallons of crude oil has spilled into the Irish sea from a gash in the ship's hull. The tanker ran onto rocks off this oil refinery port Thursday afternoon. The ship has been towed midway between

the Irish and Welsh coasts in an effort to save shoreline bird sanctuaries and sandy beaches from pollution.

By midday today, no oil had yet been reported on shore.

By dawn, more than 382,000 gallons of the Christos Bitas's 10.3 million gallons of oil had been transferred to the tanker Esso York. Two other tankers were standing by. Pumping will continue until the ship is believed safe enough to tow into port.

The 58,829-ton tanker's list improved one degree from 14 to 13 degrees overnight.

"Our efforts are meeting with a measure of success," said a spokesman at St. Ann's Head Coast Guard station.

Meanwhile, a fleet of 10 vessels sprayed detergents on an oil slick measuring 10 miles by 6 miles in the Irish sea this morning. Yesterday 18 ships sprayed the area with detergents.

"Terrorist Nest" a False Alarm**Police Raids in W. Germany Draw Ire**

By John Vinocur

BONN, Oct. 15 (NYT) — When the police tried to blast open the door of the "terrorist nest," they used too little dynamite and the door stayed shut. Then, when they aimed tear-gas grenades at the apartment, one smashed the wrong window and landed on the dinner table of a Turkish immigrant worker.

The police said they were sorry. Friday, promised to pay the damage and released the two students they thought were terrorists. But if the latest adventure of the Federal Criminal Bureau (BKA) has done wonders for the German comic tradition, it served more to reinforce the reputation of the terrorist hunters as near incompetents.

After setbacks over the last year in which they disregarded clues to the whereabouts of Hans Martin Schleyer and let a series of terrorist suspects slip through their fingers,

bureau officials thought they were onto something in Hannover on Wednesday.

According to a spokesman, agents set up a round-the-clock surveillance operation near the apartment of Cornelia Van Dyck, after receiving "sure information" that her sister Elisabeth, a terrorist suspect, would be arriving for a birthday party.

The raid began just after noon. But nothing worked. The dynamite charge that was supposed to have blasted open the door to the apartment was too weak. "We saw some running back and forth as if there was going to be resistance," an officer explained.

Then came the grenade bombardment. The police, armed with submachine guns, burst into the apartment and took the young man who was cowering in it to jail. Moments later, Cornelia Van Dyck was arrested when she returned to the apartment for lunch. Both were held on suspicion of being members of a criminal group.

After their release, a spokesman called the raid a "regrettable error." The firepower was necessary, he said, to create a "surprise effect" because "after all, from what our BKA people knew, we couldn't be sending our officers into a possible line of fire."

The pace of BKA bungling seems to have increased as the first anniversary, on Oct. 18-19, of the murder of Mr. Schleyer and the death of the terrorist leader, Andreas Baader, draws close.

About two weeks ago, an Austrian was pulled out of his car, a woman seized by police and an

woman from an escort service.

But Mr. Schyvchenko denied Judy Chavez's charges that he used about \$40,000 in CIA funds to pay for what he called a "squallid little episode." He said he lavished money and gifts on her from personal funds.

The former \$87,000-a-year undersecretary general at the United Nations and highest ranking Soviet ever to gain asylum in the United States said in a statement issued through a Washington law firm last week that he was deeply saddened about statements by Miss Chavez.

Miss Chavez, who worked for a Washington escort service, said in a television interview last week that Mr. Schyvchenko paid her between \$35,000 to \$40,000 from CIA funds for her services during a monthlong fling. She reiterated that charge Thursday at a New York press conference to announce her upcoming book on the episode.

TEHRAN, Oct. 15 (UPI) — One person was killed and two were wounded last night when a demonstration was broken up in the city of Mashad, the Kayhan daily reported. This was reported as a four-day newspaper strike forced abandonment of censorship and brought Iranian newspapers back on the newsstands today.

Details of the incident were sketchy but government reports said the police fired tear gas to disperse about 4,000 demonstrators. They mentioned no deaths.

The electoral college was composed of the two-chamber Brazilian congress, plus special envoys from state legislators.

With the official Alliance for National Renewal Party, known locally as Arena, holding a 362-227 edge in the college over the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement, the election of Gen. Figueiredo, the Arena candidate, was a certainty even before voting began.

Gen. Figueiredo, a 59-year-old cavalry officer, trounced opposition candidate Gen. Euler Bentes Monteiro. The new president will begin a six-year term March 15.

Aureliano Chaves, former Minas Gerais state governor, running on the same ticket as Gen. Figueiredo, won election to the largely ceremonial post of vice president.

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overt Cooperation

Ilicit Africa Trade a Mix of Apartheid and Apathy

By Jack Foisie

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 15 — A jet airfreighter with the "Airman" markings landed at a prominent airfield in southern Africa to trade. South Africa provides mostly finished goods and financing, while the black countries pay back with raw materials, including strategic metals.

Trade Increases

South Africa's trade with the rest of Africa has continued to rise during the past several years, despite its harsh treatment of the black majority. In the first eight months of this year, South Africa sold a record \$415 million worth of food and other products to black Africa. Imports declined slightly because of chaotic conditions in some black African states.

There is a thriving trade, most of it covert, between white-ruled South Africa and many black-ruled nations of Africa — a flourishing economic collaboration despite the ambivalence with which black statesmen view the apartheid policies of South Africa.

"It is a triumph of economic ideology," a Johannesburg businessman said. "It demonstrates interdependent black and white states in Africa."

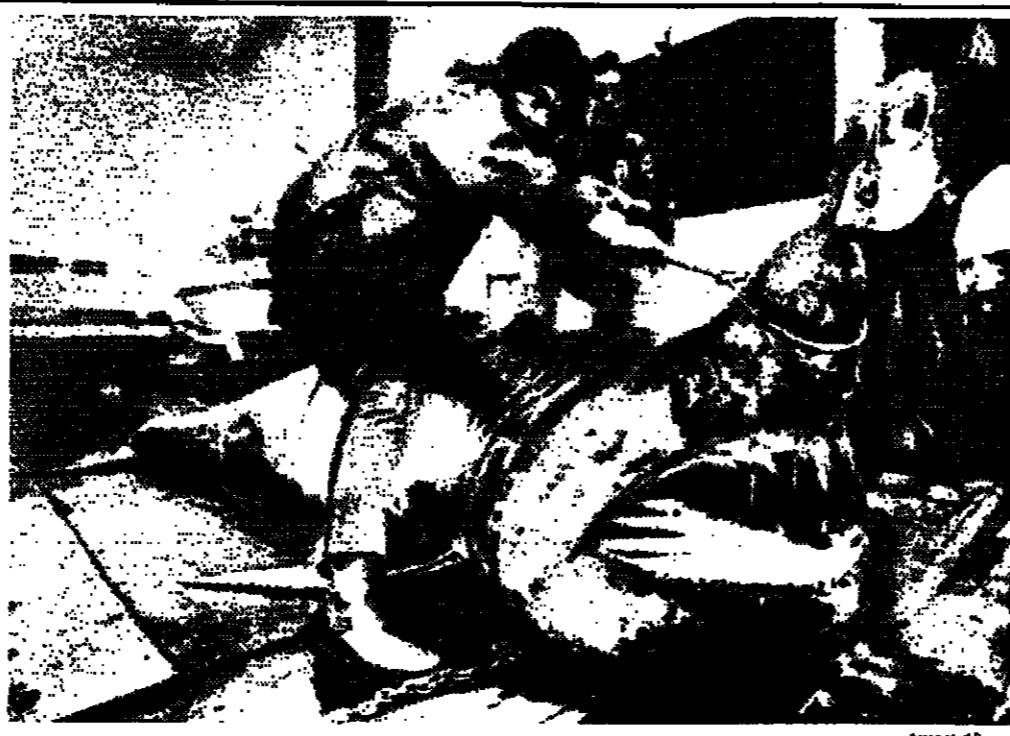
Rail and Ship Services

For a country like neighboring Mozambique, trade and economic ties are essential. About 80 percent of Mozambique's foreign exchange is earned through its acceptance of South African assistance. Even

though Mozambique is black-ruled, it has established many of its own railroads and steamship services. South Africa's objective is to keep its neighbor stable. "Better to keep a potential enemy than to isolate him — to force him to fight," a South African diplomat explained. The latest example of pragmatism overcoming politics is the decision by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia to resume using the railroads of Rhodesia, a country with which Zambia is waging an undeclared war. Faced with a chaotic internal transportation system, Zambia wants to move its copper through Rhodesia to Malawi, the only black state that continues to maintain diplomatic relations with South Africa. Even these flights are masked as "charters" on behalf of the flag carriers of the two countries.

Subterfuge also is practiced in the carriage of cargoes by rail and truck. Until Zambia reopened its border, the railroad bridge at Victoria Falls had been officially closed to South Africa and Rhodesian traffic since 1973. Yet almost every day, there was a rail movement across the bridge, simply by having a Rhodesian locomotive push the freight cars out onto the bridge, and a Zambian loco motive pick them up.

© Los Angeles Times



JAWS, BUT NO TEETH — Puyallup Indian Ed Curran was peacefully fishing for salmon along the mouth of the Puyallup River near Tacoma, Wash., when something big tangled in his net — a basking shark about 16 feet long. Here, tribal policeman Ben Baker pulls open the mouth, revealing a lack of teeth. The toothless basking sharks, usually found off the coast, prefer plankton and are not a threat — just a nuisance to fishermen, whose nets they ruin.

Bell Denies 'Foot-Dragging' Charge

U.S. to Admit Cubans in Prisoner Pact

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (NYT)

Attorney General Griffin Bell has announced that he would admit 46 former political prisoners from Cuba and 25 members of their families to the United States.

The Cubans constitute the first group in a large number of former political prisoners — perhaps as many as 3,000 — that President Fidel Castro said he would release to the United States, if they desired to go there.

Mr. Bell, who made the announcement Friday, personally examined recommendations on each case in the first list drawn from Justice Department and Immigration and Naturalization Service screenings completed early last month in Havana. One of the applicants was rejected, a spokesman said, without providing a reason.

The State Department and some members of Congress have recently expressed growing impatience with Mr. Bell's handling of his authority to parole the former political prisoners into this country.

They noted that President Carter had made release of paroled political prisoners a top priority for improving relations with Cuba in a statement in May, 1977, and accused Mr. Bell of delaying the processing. "Let me say on the

foot-dragging charge, I think it is ridiculous," said Terrence Adamson, a spokesman for Mr. Bell.

State Department officials said that they had become concerned since the Castro government, after submitting the first list of 48 former prisoners in August, had subsequently handed four more lists to U.S. diplomats in Havana.

Mr. Adamson said that the Justice Department had received two of those lists with a total of 123 former political prisoners. He declined to predict how long the attorney general would require to deal with them.

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"It puts us in the predicament of us telling [Mr.] Castro to release prisoners, he does it and then we take our time letting them in," a State Department official commented. "It doesn't make us look very consistent."

The Justice Department declined to give any details about the backgrounds of the Cubans admitted on the first list. Mr. Adamson said, because his colleagues advised that it would violate privacy statutes.

However, one figure on the list is Antonio Cuesta Valle. As Tony Cuesta he helped exiled Cubans infiltrate into Cuba to prepare the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion sponsored by the CIA in April 1961. Cuesta returned to Cuba at the head of an exiled command in 1966, was ambushed and, facing capture by a Cuban patrol boat, detonated a grenade to kill himself but suffered heavy injuries. He served 12 years of a 30-year sentence and was released under a Castro amnesty last August.

Most of the Cubans on the first list have relatives in the Cuban exile community in the United States, officials said.

While their applications were still in the processing stage, Mr. Bell said he would make sure that none of those to be admitted had records as spies, terrorists or criminals.

As Somoza Rebuffs U.S. Pressure to Resign

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 15 (NYT)

— A U.S.-sponsored mediation effort to bring peace to Nicaragua appears to be faltering after a week of negotiations following a veiled attack by President Anastasio Somoza on U.S. efforts to persuade him to resign.

In a speech Friday, Gen. Somoza warned the United States that he would tolerate no outside intervention to find a solution to the country's political crisis and, reflecting his irritation with Washington, he charged the United States with "racial discrimination" and questioned its moral right to judge human rights elsewhere.

Earlier, the 52-year-old president rejected an opposition demand for the lifting of martial law and instead extended the suspension of constitutional guarantees until April 30. Most of the country's cities are also still under an 8 p.m.-to-4 a.m. curfew.

The mediation effort, in which envoys from the United States, Dominican Republic and Guatemala are participating, resulted from last month's popular insurrection against Gen. Somoza, whose family has ruled Nicaragua since 1933.

Aim Was Resignation

Although the National Guard, the country's only armed force, put down the rebellion at a cost of over 2,000 lives, Washington concluded that a full-scale civil war was unavoidable unless Gen. Somoza resigned.

The Broad Opposition Front, a coalition of 15 anti-Somoza groups as diverse as conservative businessmen and leftist guerrillas, in fact only agreed to participate in the mediation following reassurance by U.S. envoys that its basic purpose was to obtain Gen. Somoza's resignation.

However, one figure on the list is Tony Cuesta Valle. As Tony Cuesta he helped exiled Cubans infiltrate into Cuba to prepare the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion sponsored by the CIA in April 1961. Cuesta returned to Cuba at the head of an exiled command in 1966, was ambushed and, facing capture by a Cuban patrol boat, detonated a grenade to kill himself but suffered heavy injuries. He served 12 years of a 30-year sentence and was released under a Castro amnesty last August.

Most of the Cubans on the first list have relatives in the Cuban exile community in the United States, officials said.

While their applications were still in the processing stage, Mr. Bell said he would make sure that none of those to be admitted had records as spies, terrorists or criminals.

nation and to establish a transitional government prior to free elections.

In contrast, foreign analysts believe the president accepted the mediation initiative in order to improve his badly bruised image abroad and to demonstrate his reasonableness. However, he stressed that he could only contemplate "constitutional solutions," a euphemistic way of asserting that he would not step down before his constitutional term ends in May 1981.

On the eve of the arrival of the mediation team in Managua, Gen. Somoza dismissed those who thought he might resign any earlier as "dreamers, mad or full of illusions." He then announced a doubling of the defense budget and the size of the National Guard.

Led by the U.S. special envoy, William Bowdler, the mediators nevertheless began a series of meetings with Gen. Somoza, Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo, business leaders and the three-man council that could not negotiate "behind the Juntas" of the Broad Opposition Front.

The front first argued that it



If you know your world... you'll have discovered the secret of

Tia Maria

A representative cross-section of the Swiss economy.



Quite likely the first glance at this group picture of the third-year class in the elementary school at Aesch in Canton Basel-Landschaft will show you the representative cross-section of the Swiss economy smiles hospitably at you on 48% of the faces. According to an estimate of the Federal Office of Statistics for 1977, almost half of all Swiss are employed in service occupations — jobs that make Switzerland typically Swiss just as much as alpenglow and powder snow.

Which is to say that of all the Heidi's, Andres, Hans-Joels, Isabellas, Marcos, and Ginas in Switzerland who today are cramming geog-

raphy, physics, English, algebra, and so on, every second one will eventually take up a trade that serves to serve somebody — whether waitress, physician, cabdriver, hotelkeeper, hairdresser, shop assistant, mountain guide, or conductor.

Because, contrary to a widely held belief, the Swiss don't make their living just by producing cheese, chocolate, watches, and machinery.

The Swiss make their living chiefly from Switzerland. (As a matter of sober fact, tourist hospitality is a major branch of Swiss industry.) And when the Swiss get to an age where they

are no longer judged by their school records, they are judged by their services.

This also applies to Swissair. Here not only modern aircraft are needed (Swissair will shortly be getting two more DC-10s, two DC-9-51s, and — a new model — 15 DC-9-80s), and a world-wide route network (Swissair flies to 90 destinations all over the world); especially needed are the qualities for which the Swiss have become almost proverbial: punctuality, dependability, and Swiss hospitality (meaning, for instance, that in our menu-planning religious customs, diets, and small children are provided for).

As you see, a great many people in Switzerland are involved somehow in helping to enable others to do something. For instance to do nothing for a few days or weeks. Switzerland is the ideal host country for that sort of thing.

And in fact perhaps 15 years or so hence on your Swissair flight Evelyn (the one at the bottom, right) may actually bring you your aperitif. She's already made up her mind to be a Swissair hostess.



Camp David (Cont.)

The spare official briefings from the early days of the Blair House sequel to the Camp David summit make it all sound almost too easy. "A good beginning" has been made; the atmosphere is "cordial, friendly and constructive." Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is predicting an agreement on a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel by the first anniversary of Anwar Sadat's ground-breaking visit to Jerusalem — "if everybody works fast."

It looks, in other words, almost too good to be true. And so, predictably, warnings are already being sounded in some quarters that it is too good to be true. The skeptics are concerned that quick success in building in that part of the Camp David "framework for peace" that has to do with an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty will actually spoil the prospects for completing that part that would settle the wider conflict over the West Bank and Gaza, resolve the grievances of the Palestinians, lead to a comprehensive and enduring settlement. With Egypt neutralized militarily as far and away the most powerful champion of the Palestinian cause, the theory goes, the rest of the Arabs will pose no serious threat, and Israel will lose further interest in fulfilling the rest of the bargain.

Perhaps. But it has been our conviction (only occasionally shaken during some difficult passages earlier this year) that in their initial Jerusalem encounter, President Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin set out, as we said at the time, "on a road on which there can be no turning back." And that is more than ever our conviction now.

This is not to dismiss out of hand the signs of potential trouble. Jordan's King Hussein, whose eventual participation is crucial, is playing a cautious waiting game. The Saudi Arabians, also crucial, are saying more in private than in public. The Syrians are behaving like . . . Syrians. The Iraqis and Libyans and the other spoilers, who would wage war on Israel right down to the last Egyptian (or Syrian) soldier, are predictably biding their time. And so are the terrorists of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who make war on the alike.

Nothing is certain about any of this, we suppose. But we remain more than ever encouraged in the belief we expressed almost a year ago that "the peace for which the Middle East has waited and suffered is coming to be." It will come a lot closer in one huge progression as the negotiators at Blair House move as easily and rapidly as they now appear to be moving toward a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Now What, Mr. Smith?

In Congress, in the country and even in the administration, Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia has gotten a respectful hearing for his contention that the United States ought to support the "internal settlement" that he and some of the black nationalists made in March. On the level of propaganda he has some considerable successes. But what else does he have? Specifically, does he see a way to convert his public standing (old plus new) into political coin that will actually sustain the Salisbury regime?

Contemplate the question. Rhodesia-Zimbabwe is at war. The situation of the Smith-led government is not one in which even large increments of acceptance and respectability are of much value except to morale. If the guerrillas keep coming on and the economy keeps shrinking and white emigration keeps going up — all likely — then the regard of Americans expressed at a distance will not matter.

The Congress has given Mr. Smith a hearing. But many legislators, we believe, see that as his due and hesitate to go further. It will take some very strenuous doing for the next Congress to lift sanctions and permit normal trade. Not just administration policy but also law (the Case-Javits amendment) require Salisbury first to negotiate with the guerrillas down a fatal path.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Gaining on SALT

One concern which hangs over the whole world like a cloud of lead is that the Soviet Union and the United States should agree to limit their strategic nuclear weapons.

Whether the whole world likes it or not the two superpowers can kill many of the rest of us because of an unresolved argument about a bomber yet to be built or by a simple misunderstanding. So the news that a SALT-2 agreement is in sight (in the sight, that is, of the two people who matter first, [Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei] Gromyko and [U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus] Vance) is good news for all.

— From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

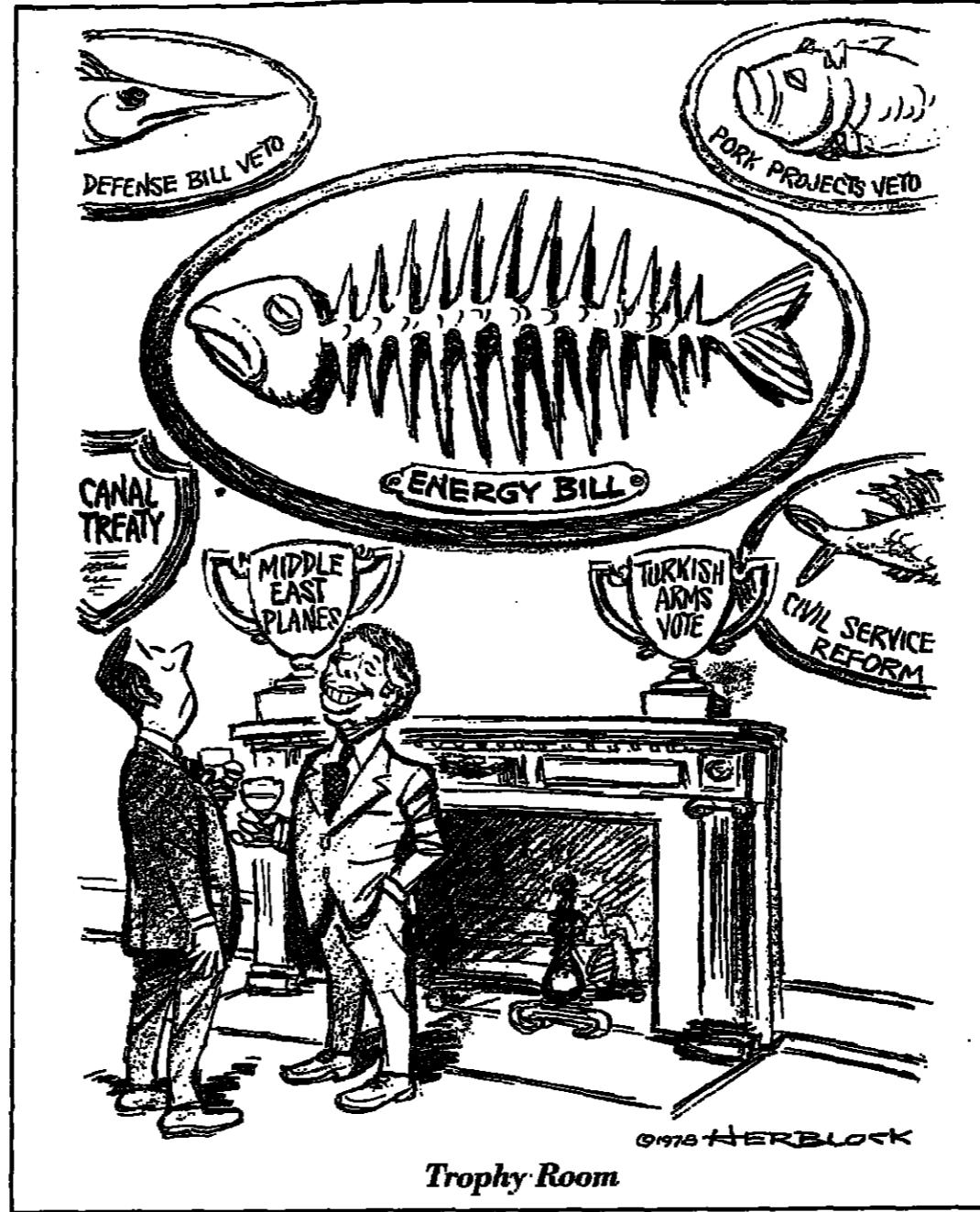
October 16, 1903

PARIS — France's royal visitors, King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena of Italy, devoted most of the day yesterday to a visit to Versailles, stopping at the toy farm of Marie Antoinette. They began their day at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where the assembled crowd, comparatively small because of the early hour, was kept in order by soldiers and mounted police. After returning from Versailles, the visitors rode on the Avenue of the Opera, which was spanned by a brilliant lattice of illuminated arches.

Fifty Years Ago

October 16, 1928

NEW YORK — Making new transatlantic air history in the teeth of severe weather conditions, the crippled Count Zeppelin airship — largest in the world — slid slowly through the afternoon dusk to safely land its 60 passengers at the Naval Field at Lakehurst, N.J. Earlier the silver giant had circled the White House and then proceeded to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and finally New York, where it glided from the Battery up Broadway, receiving a stupendous welcome from the hundreds of thousands of persons.



Carter, Inflation and 1980

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON — Here's a

scenario on which a bunch

bet might pay off for a gambling

man:

Scene One: Later this month, President Carter announces with much fanfare his "tough, new anti-inflation program" — a mixture of guidelines and jawboning under which the administration will urge that average wage increases be held to 7 percent annually and average price increases to 5½ percent a year. Carter is not expected to offer WIN buttons to those cooperating with this approach.

Scene Two: For the rest of this year and most of 1979, the tough new program fails to subdue inflation or even to offset the inflationary effects of January increases in Social Security payroll taxes and the minimum wage.

Scene Three: Suddenly, just before the primary season opens the election year of 1980, Carter goes before Congress to ask for mandatory controls to hold wages and prices to some level far enough in the past so that last-minute increases cannot be boogled through. He then campaigns in 1980 as a budget cutter, inflation fighter and peacemaker.

Never?

It is true, of course, that President Carter has repeatedly said he will never — no, never — move to mandatory controls. But in his 1976 campaign, he said he would use controls if necessary, so he could always claim to be going back to his original position. Besides, polls show that the public would favor controls; as inflation creeps right along, or maybe breaks into a gallop, such a move probably would be politically popular, as it was for Richard Nixon in 1971.

More important, almost no one outside the administration expects Carter's new program to work. There are some hints that even in the White House, confidence in the proposed measures is low, even though federal procurement and regulatory policies apparently are to be used to put something resembling teeth into the plan.

George Meany, for one, not only believes the Carter program will not work; the AFL-CIO chief has let it be known that, despite his opposition to any form of controls, he actually would prefer a mandatory, comprehensive program to the voluntary approach Carter will espouse. His reasoning is simple — under a mandatory program, he can be sure that prices as well as wages actually would be restrained.

Brave Words

The Carter plan, Meany believes — with some reason — will be enforced on wages by employers, who will not themselves be forced by anyone to observe price restraint; regulatory and procurement sanctions would affect relatively few industries. The result would be to depress wages and purchasing power.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The International Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

er, while most prices continued to rise, with a serious depression as a possible consequence.

Meany's views apparently have not shaken White House determination to stop short of controls. A high-ranking official told Robert Rowen of the Washington Post that "the position here is no controls . . . period."

Not only may such brave words ultimately have to be eaten, as a matter of economic and political necessity, but Carter may be missing the best moment he will have for taking drastic steps against inflation. It was noticeable, for example, that the House of Representatives strongly endorsed its veto of the inflationary, pork-barrel "public works" bill; then the Senate Appropriations Committee capitulated to the president and eliminated from a new bill all of the wasteful and unnecessary water projects that he had opposed.

That is called "clout," a commodity of which Carter used to be in short supply. But since Camp David, and as more of his most important legislative proposals finally emerge from Congress, he looks more and more like a man in charge of things — hence, more and more like the popular American idea of a president. Strong action

against inflation could only reinforce that impression, even among the business and labor tycoons who would scream the loudest.

Linked to Taxes

It is hardly to be doubted, moreover, that as inflation eats holes in taxpayers' pockets, it also fuels the anti-government tide that found its most dramatic expression in Proposition 13. Taxes and inflation, of course, are different things — but likely to be linked in the public mind by the prevalent notion of government as wasteful and inept. Controlling inflation ought to have high priority for anyone concerned with countering that notion.

No doubt it would be argued in the White House that if controls are ever to be imposed, it ought to be done only after the administration has been seen to have exhausted every lesser approach. But that would also delay action until perhaps another year's inflation — not likely to be much less than the past year's — had taken its toll of the economy, the dollar, the individual pocketbook, and the generosity and good sense of Americans.

Bert Lance used to say, "If it ain't broke, don't fix it." But Carter ought to be asking himself, with George Meany, "If it is broke, why not fix it now?"

Understanding the Bloodshed in Iran

By Mousa Al Moussawi

BAGHDAD — It is not surprising that Americans are confused about the bloodshed in Iran and, more recently, about Iranians' demonstrations on U.S. streets. The U.S. media appear also to be confused, issuing incomplete or one-sided reports and analyses that attribute Iranians' protests on both sides of the globe to either conservative religious leaders or radical, even Marxist, provocateurs.

Leb by Mullahs

It is true that the revolution is being led by the mullahs, who guide the daily practical and spiritual life of members of the Moslem Shiite sect, which makes up 93 percent of the population in Iran. Islam and Marxism are absolutely incompatible, so this cannot be considered a revolution of communism. The mullahs know it, the Iranian people know it and the Russians know it. The Americans, and their political leaders, evidently do not.

It is true that the revolution is being led by the mullahs, who guide the daily practical and spiritual life of members of the Moslem Shiite sect, which makes up 93 percent of the population in Iran. Islam and Marxism are absolutely incompatible, so this cannot be considered a revolution of communism. The mullahs know it, the Iranian people know it and the Russians know it. The Americans, and their political leaders, evidently do not.

Women's Rights

The mullahs' claim that the mullahs are against land reforms is hardly an issue today, because 75 percent of Iran's lands were subdivided 15 years ago. The mullahs apply land reforms that adhere to the Islamic precept that "the crop belongs to the harvester," as is written in the Islamic Hadith. However, the mullahs deplore the holding of the remaining 25 percent of Iran's lands by the Pahlavi Foundation, whose \$1 billion income is tax-free. Those who work on the Pahlavi lands are not participants of an equal-land-distribution reform program, but are *ommal* (hired hands) who are paid to run the agricultural machinery. The Pahlavi Foundation is a front for the shah's financial holdings, which have made him and his family among the richest in the world.

Women's Rights

The mullahs' claim that the mullahs oppose women's rights contradicts the Islam doctrine on the right of women, probably the most progressive in the history of religions. It is ironic that the shah's prisons are filled with women who have opposed him. It is also well known that numerous women have been executed during his rule. Recently, thousands of women joined the more than 1 million demonstrators in Tehran shouting for the shah's downfall.

Nor has the religious leadership opposed modernization programs that help improve the quality of life of the people. High standards of nutrition, shelter, health and education for all are Islamic goals.

There is good reason for the shah's troubles in his country. He has failed his people by creating a state of political oppression, economic failure and unjustified military buildup.

One wonders who is the reactionary — he who rules tyrannically, or he who struggles for human dignity? The Shiite mullahs and the people of Iran are struggling for free-

The Farber Case: Beyond The Times

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — When the Supreme Court of the United States sustains a fine of \$5,000 a day against The New York Times and jails one of its reporters until he hands over his private notes in a murder case, it should not be assumed that this judgment affects The Times alone.

In fact, The Times is likely to be less influenced by this decision than most American newspapers or independent radio and television stations. Its financial resources are not *unlimited*, but it is rich enough to defend the privacy of its information and the other principles of its long and honorable traditions. The problem in the future is likely to be with the poorer and weaker papers and stations.

Getting Scared

The late Elmer Davis, one of the long line of distinguished Times reporters, who carried his convictions into radio and television, once wrote a book called "Don't Let 'em Scare You." But it would be surprising if the decisions in the case of Myron Farber and The Times have not scared a lot of media executives more than they care to admit even in private.

Lawyers are better qualified than reporters to say whether the courts were right or wrong in this particular case, but reporters who have worked their way up through the minors and the news agencies probably know more than lawyers about the economic ability of most newspapers and the possible consequences of the Farber decisions.

Are there then any remedies for these tangles? I have always thought of my profession as a mutual aid society, and still do despite the antics of Rupert Murdoch of the New York Post. One hope, I believe, lies in the rich papers recognizing the vulnerability of the poor and weaker papers, and helping raise a fund large enough to defend all papers who have the courage of their convictions in order to help pay the legal costs beyond their resources.

Probably quite a few of them if they were suddenly confronted with a court order to pay up or tell. But that is not likely to be the question in the future if the Farber decision stands, and no new economic or legislative remedies are found.

Subtleties

The question is more subtle, and it is not hard to imagine the following sort of situation: The rising young reporters of this generation in their 20s and 30s, increasingly interested in exposing economic and political corruption since Watergate, the Pentagon Papers and the General Services Administration scandal, come to their editors with some evidence of illegal skullduggery in their communities.

As usual, this evidence is seldom conclusive at first. It may be the result of leaks by some public-spirited or aggrieved, or even vindictive character, but it is substantial enough to be investigated. This takes time, staff, and money, and usually involves prominent influential political and commercial interests and individuals. The reporters, as usual, being half cop and half preacher, want authority from their editors and time to check out their suspicions.

My guess is that, after the Farber case, many publishers and even editors will be more cautious than heroic. After all, the reporters will be asked, don't quite know all the facts, do we? There are so many other things to cover, how can we commit so much time and energy to this one investigation? And if we get into a legal challenge on what we print, who will pay the sort of expenses?

In the short run, I think the press's hope lies in collective security — in raising funds from all papers and the rest of the media to help the weak and poor papers and stations — and in the long run, to seek relief through the Congress rather than through judicial interpretation of the Constitution as it now stands.

Hope for the Press

As I understand it, they are leaving this to the press to seek remedies through federal legislation, and so far, the press has not made up its mind on this question. It is still trying to find remedies in the courts, and the higher it goes, the more trouble it is in.

In the short run, I think the press's hope lies in collective security — in raising funds from all papers and the rest of the media to help the weak and poor papers and stations — and in the long run, to seek relief through the Congress rather than through judicial interpretation of the Constitution as it now stands.

Percent of the Population?

cent people, many of whom were jailed for up to 10 years for the mere act of criticizing him. His control of the press and suppression of news were well known.

The shah's development of industry at the expense of a self-sufficient agricultural economy has cost Iran inflationary leaps of 50 percent a year. Today, Iran must import 60 percent of its food products.

The shah has further jeopardized the country's economy by spending two-thirds of the budget on highly sophisticated weapon systems and armaments. A simple analysis would reveal that no matter how sophisticated or extensive the military buildup within Iran, it could not cope with a real threat from its northern neighbor, the Soviet Union. The remaining countries surrounding Iran pose no threat to the security of Iran.

Why then \$3 billion spent on arms? Why support an army of 220,000 — and 300,000 reserves — when there are only 3,000 physicians serving 40 million people?

The country is burdened with a 60 percent illiteracy rate. Why only 2,000 miles of roads when there should be 50,000? Why is there no electricity or water system for 70 percent of the population?

Mousa Al Moussawi

Mousa Al Moussawi recently returned to the University of Baghdad, where he teaches Islamic philosophy, after doing research at the University of California, Los Angeles. He is a former member of Iran's parliament and a grandson of the late grand imam, Sayid Abul Hassan. He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

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Many Americans Find Grass Not Greener Overseas

By Bella Strumbo

LOS ANGELES — It happens all the time. Americans are constantly packing their bags and kissing off their homeland, in hopes that life will be better elsewhere.

How often it happens is anybody's guess. Since few give up U.S. citizenship, the State Department has no way of determining which of the thousands of Americans living abroad are long-term tourists and how many regard themselves as emigrants.

In fact, according to State Department statistician Eula Landenmore, no official efforts to keep track of American emigrants has been made since 1957, when the Immigration and Naturalization Service concluded that its own program was a confusing, inaccurate failure. "At best, it was never much more than educated guesswork," she said.

Nonetheless, authorities continue to venture educated guesses about American emigration patterns. Among other things, most agree that despite the publicity generated by the exodus of young draft evaders during the Vietnam War, neither age nor politics has any special bearing on emigration.

National Pastime

To the contrary, Americans of all ages and backgrounds scatter regularly to countries all over the globe. It is clear that emigrating is no big deal to many Americans nowadays. Many simply pick up and go — sometimes for economic reasons, other times for adventure, occasionally out of disgust at America, and often for personal reasons ranging from loneliness, frustration, and anger to boredom.

And, for many, the grass turns out to be no greener across the border.

* * *

Margaret James, 37, lay in bed dreading the new day. It was raining again, the bedding felt cold and damp, and even her hair seemed permeated by that dusty, musty odor she had come to associate with everything Australian.

It had been three years since Margaret and Tom James, in pursuit of a better life, emigrated with their four children from Detroit to Sydney.

As she stood in her unheated bathroom, she struggled to remember whatever had possessed them to leave the United States in the first place.

She recalled, shivering as she dressed, that it had seemed like a thrilling adventure, pioneering in a brand-new land of unspoiled beauty, endless opportunity and cute little koala bears.

She and her husband, married at 17, had been bored with their dreary life in Detroit, where he was a quality-control inspector for Ford and she was an A&P supermarket checker. Their only goal in life, it had seemed to her in those days, was to buy a house in the suburbs.

New Goal

Her goal in life now was to get back, as soon as possible, to the land of central heating, hot running water and decent wages.

She no longer took anything material for granted, not even a new pair of shoes. Margaret James, a middle-income American, had learned the meaning of being poor.

She headed downstairs where her children were already eating breakfast around the old kerosene stove. In the gray morning gloom — it always struck her as a dramatic Dickensian scene — a shabby little band of paupers huddled together.

Margaret James hoped they would be rescued any day now, because Tom James had returned to the United States to work six months ago. Barely able to make ends meet in Australia, the Jameses had finally decided that there was no other way they would ever be able to save the entire family's air fare home.

Children Work

Meanwhile, however, with her husband gone, Margaret James, who earned \$51 weekly at a Sydney supermarket, had not been able to keep her family fed. And so her two oldest children, 15 and 16, had been forced to quit school and go to work too. The boy sold appliances in a department store and the girl worked all day in a sandwich shop.

Of all her hardships as an American emigrant abroad, it was this one alone that sometimes made Margaret James cry at night.

Many American emigrants, it seems, come home like Margaret and Tom James because they have been economically whacked. Either they couldn't find jobs or, if they did, they discovered that they were being paid too little to survive in a high-priced country.

And it is a rare American who moves to Rome, literally intending to do as the Romans do. Americans abroad expect to live as well as, if not considerably better than, they did at home. Hardship is a matter of novelty, to be suffered strictly at one's individual discretion — and when the novelty wears off, Americans patience quickly runs out.

Loneliness

Other Americans return home because, quite simply, they get lonely. Even if they understand the language — and not all do — the cultural, religious, historical and political differences often combine to underscore to the American that



Royce Davis
high life in El Salvador



Margaret James
found poverty in Australia

he is, and will always be, "a foreigner."

This feeling of alienation exists whether or not the American has settled into a country friendly to the U.S. government. Either way, he is likely to be saddled with a stereotype, whether it is that all Americans are rich or that they are all warmongering imperialist dogs.

Americans obviously come home for countless other reasons, too — everything from their sudden craving for a Big Mac every Saturday night to their concern about property rights abroad.

Common American complaints

are seldom heard from repatriates: taxes, inflation, traffic jams, billboards, crowded golf courses. They appreciate burgers and other fast foods, laundromats, campaign rhetoric, telephones and even the most mindless TV situation comedy.

"It was terrible," said Margaret James, now 42, speaking of her family's Australian experience. "I was cold more often than I ever was in Detroit. I can still remember that awful musty smell to everything, and we all worked harder than we ever had in our lives — and

got nothing but the barest survival in return."

"But I still wouldn't trade the experience for anything, because if we didn't get our fresh new start in Australia, it helped us to get one when we came home. We learned a lot about ourselves in Australia, and we learned to appreciate America as we hadn't done before. I never felt so free."

The first thing Margaret and Tom James did upon their return

was move to California and get a divorce, having decided that Tom's affair was merely a scapegoat for their own bad marriage. Then, they

attacked, we will defend ourselves. We hope that the United States will play a restraining role in the region, but if you choose to pour in arms we will turn to the U.S.S.R. and they are so friendly to us they will give us whatever we need to deal with the situation," he said.

In Evidence

Kabul's Soviet friends have been increasingly in evidence since the April revolution and are undoubtedly far more influential than they were during the Daud period. Although Afghanistan has never had a Communist Party openly designated as such, a Soviet-oriented Marxist-Leninist movement began operating underground shortly after World War II and eventually surfaced as the Khalq (Masses) Party when King Zahir Shah legalized political parties in 1965.

Eschewing the Communist ideal in order to avoid antagonizing orthodox Islamic groups, the Khalq and a dissident group that broke off from the party, the Parcham (Flag) Party, were organized in the manner of Communist parties elsewhere and took a pro-Soviet line in international Communist affairs. In 1977 Khalq and Parcham merged to form the People's Democratic Party.

Since the coup, Khalq elements, led by Mr. Taraki and Mr. Amin, have dominated the ruling party, purging Parchamite leaders who have attempted to give the new regime a doctrinaire Communist character. But Moscow appears to endorse this moderate line. The real question is not whether Moscow has increased its leverage over Kabul but whether this leverage will be used to restrain or encourage Afghan support for separatists in Pakistan.

If the new regime is able to consolidate its domestic power base, it is likely to seek Soviet support for a more aggressive policy in the border lands, especially if the political situation in Pakistan and Iran continues to deteriorate. Soviet and Afghan interests are not necessarily identical, however, for Moscow may prefer to concentrate on countering Chinese influence in the area and to keep Pakistan and Iran intact in the hope that Gen. Zia and the shah can be replaced by more cooperative regimes.

One of the major unanswered questions concerning the Pushtun areas is the attitude of several powerful independent tribes — the Afridis, Mohmands, Mahsuds, and Wazirs — which inhabit the more remote Pushtun areas directly straddling the border near the Khyber Pass.

These tribes have shown considerable support for the Pushtunistan cause in the past, but do not want to lose the smuggling profits made possible by their control of key sectors of the border. Moreover, their attitude toward the Taraki government in Kabul is ambivalent. They are attracted by the strong Pushtun cast of the new regime and by its promises of economic reform. At the same time, influential Communists in Kabul will destroy their Islamic traditions.

In Western press coverage, the political crisis in Pakistan has been presented largely in terms of the personal fate of Mr. Bhutto or as a struggle between democratic and authoritarian forces. But the real underlying issue confronting Islamabad is whether to move toward greater centralization or toward a much looser federalism. Pakistan poses an unusual constitutional dilemma because its tribal minorities have historically occupied 57 percent of its land area but constitute only 17 percent of its population — as against a Punjabi majority of 58 percent. Gen. Zia wants to maintain a dialogue with the leaders of the minority provinces to prevent them from allying with Mr. Bhutto's followers, but he has shown no signs of a compromise on the key issue of provincial autonomy.

In contrast, separatism in Iran is a much more manageable problem, and the Baluchis are not a major factor in the anti-shah movement. One reason is that the Baluchi areas are a relatively small corner of the country. Another is that the Baluchis have not posed a significant military challenge to Tehran since they were defeated in 1923. Using sophisticated military surveillance, well-directed largesse to tribal chieftains, and a few cautious economic development programs, the shah has kept organized opposition to a minimum.

Official Concern

Iranian officials say that they can handle their Baluchis if outside powers do not interfere, but they are concerned that a separatist movement on the Pakistani side of their notably porous desert border might prove contagious. The shah has repeatedly expressed a readiness bordering on eagerness to intervene in Pakistani Baluchistan militarily. In effect, Tehran has begun to treat Pakistani Baluchistan as a quasi-protectorate, which has aroused considerable uneasiness among Pakistani leaders.

Just as Baluchistan dominates the shah's worst-case scenario, Pakistanis have their own haunting nightmare of economic and political disintegration culminating in an Indo-Iranian-Afghan arrangement to divide up the country. Iran would get Baluchistan; Afghanistan the Pushtun areas; and India the Punjab and Sind.

Although the shah's alarmist reading of Soviet intentions may prove to be correct, Moscow's doctrinal position is open-ended. Soviet ideologists were overly sympathetic to separatism during the early years of Pakistan's existence but have softened their line to counter Chinese overtures to Islamabad. While there are four nationalities in Pakistan, they argue, progressiveness in the minority provinces should work for a united front with like-minded forces throughout the country.

There was no evidence of direct Soviet support for the Baluchis during the 1973-77 insurgency, and the most significant Baluchi separatist groups were not Soviet-controlled as of the middle of this year. In contrast to the PDP in Afghanistan, with its long-standing pro-Soviet orientation, the BPLF has avoided identification with either Moscow or Peking.

In seeking to contain the Afghan revolution, the United States can play a significant but limited role. Concerning Afghanistan, the United States should help strengthen national Communist tendencies and should discourage Pakistani support of Afghan emigre efforts to destabilize the new regime. This would lead to a tightening of the Soviet grip on Kabul.

Concerning the Baluchi and Pushtun movements, the United States should encourage political settlements based on greater autonomy within the existing Pakistani and Iranian political structures. As a supplier of economic aid to Pakistan, the United States should promote equitable economic development policies to moderate discriminatory policies toward the borderlands. More important, as the principal source of military supplies for Islamabad and Tehran, Washington should seek to forestall counterinsurgency programs. The Baluchistan and Pushtunistan problems are essentially political, and military approaches only play into the hands of the separatists.

© Los Angeles Times



Joseph and Edith Ostrow
happiness was an electric dishwasher

hates to sound like a spoiled American.

"To tell the truth, it was very hard for me," she said tentatively, almost apologetically. "Joseph had his work. But I spoke no Hebrew. I was in my late 50s and I was partially blind in one eye."

"I was very lonely. I couldn't understand even the simplest things, like how to shop for good prices at the small markets, instead of the supermarkets."

The Laundry

"But, mostly, it was the laundry. It became a symbol. After a few months, I believed that happiness in this world amounts to one thing only — owning an automatic laundry."

Obviously, Joseph Ostrow, who liked his job, would have been pleased to buy his wife a washing machine. But, by the time he had saved the money, it was too late. By then, Edith Ostrow was blaming her discontent on all things Israeli.

She was afraid of terrorist attacks, she said. She felt guilty going shopping on Saturdays, when pious Jews did not even light their stoves. She came to hate the odor of gefilte fish, the sight of yarmulkes and the sounds of Hebrew conversations.

Edith Ostrow, daughter of a long line of New York Jews, was becoming, in effect, anti-Semitic.

The Ostrows now live in Hollywood, in the old Knickerbocker Hotel, recently converted into a low-cost hostelry for senior citizens who live primarily on Social Security.

He is unhappy. "In Israel, I could have worked, most likely, until I was 75," he said, watching a TV game show. "Here, I am a useless old man."

"There's a lot to be said for being a big fish in a little pond," drawls Royce Davis, who invested his money in a construction business in El Salvador, went broke two years later and is now back home, hustling the real-estate market in order to recoup his losses.

A candid man, Mr. Davis said he picked El Salvador because, apart from his natural affinity for Central American political intrigue, "I knew I could live like a king there — and I did."

He lived in a big home, drove one of the two Lincoln Continentals in town, and had servants. Women fell all over him, and he had a wonderful feeling of power.

"I mean, just the fact that I'm 6 feet 4 and the average guy down there is 5'5" made me feel terrific," he said, grinning. "And, if they'd admit it, most Americans emigrate with this fantasy of living like a Yankee god. We're spoiled in this country, you see. We constantly dream of getting more than what we've got. And we usually do."

Yankee Dollars

"But, in a small, developing country like El Salvador, you can take your Yankee dollars down and actually own people who have nothing. Americans love being looked up to."

And so, when Davis lost his money — "through simple, stupid mismanagement" — he never dreamed of staying in El Salvador.

"And get some puny little job, for maybe \$300 a month, and live like they do," said Davis, who, with his dark beard, black Sietson and swaggering ease, looks the part of soldier of fortune.

Besides, Davis said, when the good life and the travel vanishes, there's not a lot to recommend El Salvador over the United States. The weather's better in California. And, he's not as lonely in Los Angeles.

Marrying five times already, Mr. Davis has no interest in finding another wife, he said. "But I do enjoy communicating with women of my own age."

Never Possible

In El Salvador, not only was he handicapped by speaking only passable Spanish, "but most of the women my age have been married 20 years, with 10 kids. Which leaves me with a lot of 19-year-old girls to mess around with — and, believe it or not, that gets old," he adds. "I wanted to really get to know them."

He adds, "I wanted to really get to know them." He's got "a Yankee god. We're spoiled in this country, you see. We constantly dream of getting more than what we've got. And we usually do."

"I'm part of that generation that read romantic travel books. I'm programmed to keep hunting for the frontier," he said simply. "But, one thing is certain: There's no way in hell I'd ever consider giving up my U.S. citizenship."



accession of the Pushtun areas now in Pakistan, of the creation of an Afghan-oriented, nominally independent Pushtunistan there, as a way of bolstering their power at home.

This irredentist aspiration is justified by invoking memories of the Pushtun kings in Kabul who ruled up to the Indus a century ago and as far as the Gulf through Baluchi tributaries. Pushtun nationalism is also reflected in attempts to Pushtunize Afghan cultural and political life. But this arouses sharp resistance from the minorities in Afghanistan and the new revolutionary government in Kabul has not yet shown its hand on the Pushtunistan issue during its initial period of consolidation.

In most of its pronouncements, the ruling People's Democratic Party (PDP), a Soviet-oriented, Marxist-Leninist party, has stressed proletarian economic and social goals rather than ethnicity. Still, Prime Minister Nur Mohammed Taraki and one of his key lieutenants, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hafizullah Amin, are both Pushtuns of the Ghilzai clan, which has deep roots on the Pakistani side of the border.

As was the case under earlier regimes dominated by the Pushtun-descended royal family, the present Cabinet, armed forces, and bureaucracy are heavily Pushtun-controlled. Moreover, there has already been a hint of a harder line on the Pushtun and Baluchi issues in several pointed references to the need for a solution of the national issue of the Pushtuns and Baluchis on the basis of their own will and the historical background.

Options Open

While keeping their options open, Moscow and Kabul are not yet fully manipulating separatism. But this could change rapidly if political developments in the borderlands made an adventurist policy appear promising.

The critical factor influencing Soviet-cum-Afghan policy is likely to be the progress of the intense leadership struggle now shaping up in the tribal areas between committed separatists and more ambivalent, old guard tribal politicians. These latter are wary of becoming dependent on Communists and would be willing to settle for greater autonomy within the existing Pakistani and Iranian political structures. In the case of Pakistan, where tribal unrest is most serious, the moderates are likely to lose out if Pakistani leaders stick to their present hard-line policy in dealing with the borderlands.

Militant Baluchi elements identified with Mir Hazar and allied leftist-nationalist factions such as the Baluchistan People's Liberation Front (BPLF) were getting stronger even before the revolution in Afghanistan, and the advent of a Communist government there has accelerated the polarization in Baluchi ranks. At one extreme, moderate leaders are under pressure from Islamabad to demonstrate their patriotic sincerity by diluting their demands for autonomy. At the other, the militants are bolder and are rebuilding a skeleton guerrilla organization in the hills, confident that Balat will eventually support a full-scale insurgency.

Mr. Amin indicated in an interview that Afghan handling of the borderlands would be determined by how Islamabad behaves toward the new regime. He charged that some in Pakistan have been fomenting trouble in Pushtun and Baluchi border areas by branding the revolutionary government as anti-Islamic.

"We will fight fire with fire if necessary. . . . If we are provoked or

* *aking Pushes Exchanges*

First Chinese Since '49 Start U.S. College Studies

By Jay Mathews

(HONG KONG, Oct. 15 (WP) — Wang Hai-ma, a 22-year-old student from Peking interested in Chinese studies, has done her best in the last weeks at Wellesley College in Massachusetts to downplay her social status as perhaps the first person of China since 1949 to take classes at an U.S. college.

Two Peking students, in their mid-20s, Kaity and Joy Yang, are also expected to enroll at Wellesley soon as special students, Mrs. O'Brien said. She said the sisters' grandmother, a Wellesley graduate, had written Wellesley President Barbara Newell from China seven years ago seeking to have the girls enrolled, but it had only become possible now with the new Chinese attitude toward exchanges. Their mother has a masters degree from U.S. campuses this school year.

U.S. officials are discussing the use of somewhat haphazard-organized exchange program with a high-level delegation of Chinese educators visiting Washington.

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diplomats living by themselves and

engineering.

With only about 100 Chinese stu

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encounter many problems. This

is particularly true for the United

States, whose only resident Chinese

national until recently have been

diplomats living by themselves and

engineering.

Recently, a U.S. citizen

hostile for the Chinese

Mary Bullock, staff director of

the U.S. Committee on Scholarly

Communication with the Peoples

is unhappy about the Republic of China, said U.S. edu

is worked, but

makers it clear at a conference

in Washington in August that Chi

one show. "Here, these exchange students would not be

protected from the usual give

and take of university life. She said

the Chinese have indicated that is

is fine with them.

There may be as many as 500

Chinese researchers and students

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Pakistan's former prime minis

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, nea

of a long legal appeal process

at his hopes will save him from

the gallows, his supporters and the

lower court verdict in which he was

convicted of conspiring to kill a po

itical opponent four years ago, and

sentenced to death.

Mr. Bhutto's appeal, which has

been under way since May, is ex

pected to conclude within a matter

of weeks, and Pakistan is full of

speculation about the outcome of

what is regarded by many as the

country's most important trial in its

31 years of independence.

Dilemma for Zia

If the court upholds the death

sentence, then Mr. Bhutto's fate

will be in the hands of Gen.

Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, the head

of the military government that

ousted him in an army coup 15

months ago.

Gen. Zia, who has also assumed

the title of president, has the power

to commute a death sentence. But

many people in Pakistan believe

that he would be glad to see the end

of Mr. Bhutto, who is still his prin

cipal rival for power and unquestionably, even in jail, the dominant

figure on the Pakistani political

scene.

On the other hand, Gen. Zia is

under significant international

pressure to spare Mr. Bhutto's life,

especially from some of the oil-rich

Muslim states whose enormous aid

helps to keep Pakistan afloat finan

cially.

Middle-Class Suicide:

The self-immolations of the last

days have taken place in bus

area of Rawalpindi and

before thousand, of horri

people who watched as the

protesters doused themselves

gasoline and then struck match

Most of the several young men

have set themselves afire, in

U.S. citizenship.

Never Again:

Salvador, not only

Spanish, but also

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RROR
th Century
op. 67 pp \$1.50
Tierney

Yankees Win Twice at Home to Tie the World Series

Jackson's Running Leads to 4-3 Victory

By Thomas Boswell

any as her hero, Jackson's talent for drawing character sketch should never be denied detail, a mood, even a know the subject's words, gestures, attitude (or even his book) therefore set of form. Jackson's running last night to bring the New York Yankees a 4-3 triumph over the Los Angeles Dodgers in the fourth game of the World Series, marking the series at two games apiece.

The crisp liner over second base made a loser of Dodger Bob Welch, who walked with one out on a 12-page

for, instance, or a 12-page by the 14th century, marking the series at two games apiece.

White, who walked with one out on a 10th scored the winning run; Jackson had the winning hit; and

Gossage was the winning pitcher with two shutout relief inn

ings in a rain-delayed game that took four hours from first pitch to

the end of the game.

But once more, Reggie Jackson

for their own sake, the Yanks' first run when they were

able to instance, every town, 3-0, in the sixth. The second

w about 14th century, when Jackson deliberately, snobbishly, along with while he was between bases. That

curious information allowed Thurman Munson to

only when she did, would otherwise have been an

lethal chisel. It is a running-ending double play.

Two-Out Single. That would

And, in the 10th, it was Jackson

at slips in this, in the 10th, Munson and Jackson both alertly took

steps back toward their bases to avoid an inning-ending double play.

Now a Grounder.

But Russell, his eye perhaps

wandering to see a hung-up runner, dropped the ball. A liner had become a ground ball. Conceivably,

Russell might have dropped the ball purposely, hoping to step on

for a force, then throw to

first for a double play. In that frantic

moment as Russell swooped for

the ball, there seemed to be runners

and confusion everywhere.

Russell gobbled up the ball, stepped on second for a force of

Jackson, then threw to first to try

for the double play. Jackson, standing 15 feet off first, knew that if the throw reached first the inning was over. He also knew that a runner, forced between bases, is allowed to continue running directly toward the next base, continue his slide, or just stand still. He cannot go out of his way to interfere with a fielder.

Jackson stood still as the thigh-high throw sped toward him, his

eyes on the ball, judging its flight.

At the last second, he moved slightly

out of the ball's path, not into it, and deflected the ball off his leg.

Both on First Base.

The carom went past Garvey at

first and rolled to the tarp down

the right field line. Munson, as

sharp as Jackson, kept running and scored.

To complete the weird scene,

Jackson and Pinella stood with

one foot on first base — obviously

not wanting to take any chances

until a final ruling — while eight

Dodgers and six umpires waited

for a call, with Munson scoring

the second run of the inning and Pinella safe at first.

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